1: Petrullo E-3 (1933-34) 1939 SS19 Yaruro SS19

411 226 237 is inserted into the reed shaft (fig. 19, *a*, *f*)[1]. The barb on the iron point is obviously more effective than on the bone point.

225 For crocodiles the arrow point is always of iron, barbed and detachable. Its length is considerably less than the other, measuring about 4 feet or less. A string about 30 feet long is attached to the point and wrapped tightly around the shaft. When the point strikes the animal the string becomes unwound and if the animal dives into the water the hunter can trace it by the shaft floating on the surface. He then proceeds to pull up the animal.

411 224 For deer and chiguire, land animals, a broad iron blade is used for the point, so heavy that one would suppose it would be a lance head. This is inserted into the shaft and at the point of insertion a crosspiece is fashioned to the shaft so that the point cannot penetrate more than 4 or 5 inches. The reason for this is that the Yaruro is afraid to lose his arrow should he fail to kill the animal and it were to run away. A barbless arrow will tend to fall out of the wound if the animal races away and then the hunter can recover it.

411 223 For birds, the bone-pointed arrows are used and sometimes a special arrow consisting of a shaft with a wooden knob. However, since birds are hunted so seldom there is very little use for special arrows.

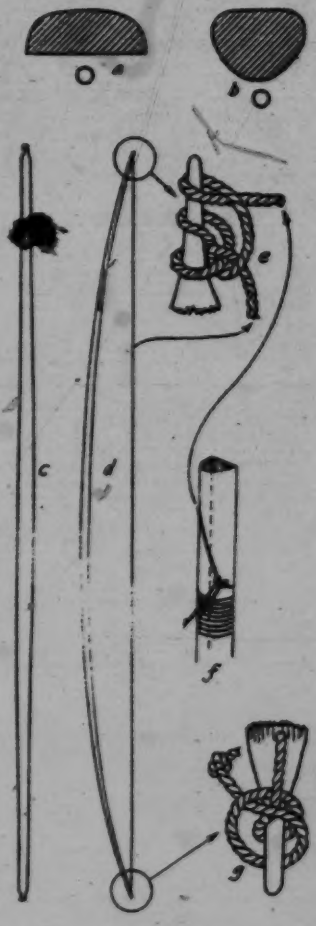

FIGURE 17.—Yaruro bows. *a*, *b*. Cross sections of bows. Circles represent original shape of wood, measuring about 7 cm before it is cut down to shape "*a*" and "*b*." *c*, *d*. Yaruro bow. One specimen measured 195 cm in length, 3.2 cm wide in cross section, 2 cm in thickness. *e*, *f*, *g*. Detail of knots on bow string.

411 326 412 The iron points are well made. Each man tries to possess himself of a stone and an iron hammer, but actually in the entire group that I saw, there were only two stones and one hammer. Iron is hard to obtain, and any scrap which comes into their possession is employed either as a knife or an arrow point. The iron is shaped both by hammering and by filing. I saw only one file in the group. At best, it must cause them a great deal of labor to fashion any of these points.

1 [see category 116, 207 --- Analyst]

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Yaruro	Spanish	English	Location and Techniques	Season of Prod. S d-m	F a	W m-s	S e-n	Division of Labor Prod. M	Prod. F	Food M	Prep. F	Q
'yaεn"u	picure	? (aguti?)	monte, caño, fish arrow	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠		?	?	?
'iku"ri	tortuga	tortoise	rivers, fishhooks; on Capanaparo, use detachable arrow	≠≠			≠	≠		?	?	2
pnda'me	tevecal	terrapin?	rivers, fishhooks " "	≠≠			≠	≠		?	?	2
gda'me	morrocoy	boxturtle	mata, by hand - doesn't run	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠		?	?	1
ci'rida"me	galapago	river turtle	rivers, detachable arrow	≠≠			≠	≠≠		?	?	2
("hdi-ohwri"a	chicharo	peccary	doubtful if hunted on Cinaruco)									
(be'ri	manatí	manatee	doubtful if hunted on Cinaruco)									
BIRDS HUNTED:												
h'we	cotua negro	duck species	rivers, caño, arrows	≠				≠		?	?	1
hi'na	curutero	?	rivers, lakes, arrows	≠				≠		?	?	1
andu'ra	garza morena	grey heron	rivers, lakes, arrows	≠				≠		?	?	1
o'kara	garza blanca	white heron	lakes, arrows	≠				≠		?	?	1
'huidiga'ra	garza paleta	painted heron?	lakes, arrows	≠				≠		?	?	1
hu	[illegible] (?)	?	lakes, arrows, bird arrow	≠				≠		?	?	1
'kwinchi"ai	perdiz	partridge?	savana, bird arrow (?)	≠				≠		?	?	1
hu'u-yu'ri	pavo	curassow	rivers, monte, arrows	≠	≠	≠	≠	≠		?	?	2
u'ra	jivaro (?)	jivaro stork?	lakes, arrows, shotgun	≠				≠		?	?	2?
aoraha'ne	pato real	duck species	lakes, arrows	≠≠				≠		?	?	?

Yaruro	Spanish	English	Location and Techniques	Season of Prod. S d-m	F a	W m-e	S e-n	Division of Labor Prod. M	Prod. F	Food M	Prep. F	Q
po'be	cotua	duck species	rivers, caños, arrows	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		?	?	2?
pou'nâ	pâte	duck species	doubtful if hunted on Cinaruco)									
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS COLLECTED FOR USE IN PRODUCTION:												
ya'ru	espuruna	leaf to wrap and store corn sticks	savana, picking			✓ ?			✓		✓	1
karam'bu	?	cigar wrapping	savana, picking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ?		✓	✓	1
agam'bi	tabaco	tobacco	savana, picking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
u'de	curagua, maca-nilla	macanilla palm	near caños (?) a) for bows, b) for string, fibres for objects	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	2 2
chara't'o	salau (salado?)	canoe wood (?)	montes, for making canoes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓		4
citô't'o	caña brava	cane for arrows	near caños for foreshafts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓		4
tu	moriche	moriche	near or in caños, used for making house roofs, baskets, cords, fibres, hammocks	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	5
ngo	moriche frond	ditto	as above, often picked up from ground, or tree cut and fronds collected, last for years, may be reused.		as above							
biri't'o-i	guaeca	bark strips	montes, caños, for lashing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓		✓ ✓		3
é-im'bu	cera de abeja	beeswax	near caños, from large trees	✓	✓			✓		✓		1
é-'ke	miel	honey	as above	✓	✓			✓		✓		1
é'ra	peramán	tree wax	as above? for arrows	✓?	✓ ?			✓		✓		1

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2:Leeds E-5 (1958)1961 SS19 Yaruro SS19